

Citizen U Presents:  
**Comparing Power—**  
**An Appraisal of Comparative Government and Politics**  
AP Comparative and Politics Curriculum  
2 Teachers 2020

## Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations \*

**DEM—** The rules of electoral systems reflect party and legislative control and level of democratization.\*

4.1 Describe electoral systems and election rules among course countries.\*

In some regimes, electoral rules and systems are structured to allow for the competitive selection of representatives, while in other regimes rules are frequently changed to advance different political interests. \*

- The National People’s Congress of China selects members indirectly through a series of local and regional elections. \*
  - While China’s constitution indicates that these lower level elections allow citizens to shape the upper tiers of China’s Communist Party, the reality of politics in China is that the CCP leadership plays a significant role in the selection of candidates for these elections. The CCP allows eight other parties to operate in China, but this creates a façade of a multiparty system. China’s constitution states that this supposed multiparty system will be led by China’s Communist Party. No party, other than the CCP, is allowed governing power.
  
- Iran’s Majles members are directly elected in single-member and multimember districts, which sometimes requires a second round of voting; candidates are vetted by the Guardian Council, and the legislative body lacks formal political party structures; a small number of the 290 seats in the Majles are reserved for non-Muslim minorities, such as Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians. \*
  - Iran reserves seats in its unicameral national legislature for these religious minorities as these groups are viewed as monotheistic religions within Shi’a Islam. Baha’is are not granted a seat in the legislature because members of this group are persecuted as apostates to Islam by Iran’s government.
  
- Mexico’s Congress of the Union has two chambers: the Chamber of Deputies, which has 300 members directly elected in single-member districts by plurality and an additional 200 members elected by a proportional representation, party list system; and the Chamber of Senators, which has 96 members elected in three-seat constituencies and 32 by proportional representation; **gender quotas** in the party list system have helped increase female representation in the legislature. \*

Gender quotas are requirements that a certain percentage of candidates in single member district elections or representatives placed in seats in proportional representation systems be women in an effort to promote the ideal of gender equity.

  - Even when PRI was the dominant party in Mexico until 2000, the proportional representation system that is part of Mexico’s legislative elections guaranteed that minor parties would win some seats in the legislature. This gave Mexico the appearance of being a competitive democracy even when PRI dominated the other electoral contests including for president.
  
- Members of the Nigerian House of Representatives are directly elected in single-member districts with representatives from each of Nigeria’s states; the number of representatives elected from each state is based on population size, whereas the Senate has three members directly elected from each of Nigeria’s 36 states; two major parties have alternated control of the National Assembly. \*
  - Similar to Mexico’s electoral system, Nigeria’s mix of single-member district and multi-member districts allows the representation from all of Nigeria’s diverse regions along with a guarantee that multiple parties will have representatives elected to the national legislature.

- Changes to state Duma elections in Russia have returned it to a system in which half of the representatives are directly elected from single-member districts and the other half are chosen through elections that use proportional representation with a threshold. \*

- After the election system was changed to accelerate the move of United Russia as the country's dominant party, Russia's electoral system is now similar to Mexico's electoral system for its national legislature. Russia's mix of single-member district and proportional representation allows the representation from all of Russia's diverse regions along with a guarantee that multiple parties will have representatives elected to the national legislature. This gives Russia the appearance of being a competitive democracy even when United Russia dominates electoral contests including for president.

- The United Kingdom's House of Commons members are directly elected under single-member district, first-past-the-post rules. \*

- While governing power in the legislature alternates between two major parties, the UK's single member district system allows the representation from members of other parties in the UK's different regions.

**Proportional representation** relies on multimember districts that promote multiparty systems.\*

In proportional representation election systems, parties appoint legislative members proportional to the election results. This system promotes multiple parties being represented in the legislative branch and is sometimes called party list elections. Some proportional systems feature multimember districts. With the appointment of representatives by party leaders, proportional representation systems can help increase the number of women and minority community representatives to apportioned legislative seats.

\*Sourced from the AP Comparative Government and Politics course description (2019.)

**DEM**— The rules of electoral systems reflect party and legislative control and level of democratization.\*

4.2 Explain how election rules serve different regime objectives regarding ballot access, election wins, and constituency accountability.\*

Proportional representation can result in an increase in the number of political parties represented in national legislatures, as well as an increase in the election of minority and women candidates. \*

In **proportional representation election** systems, parties appoint legislative members proportional to the election results. This system promotes multiples parties being represented in the legislative branch and is sometimes called party list elections. Some proportional systems feature multimember districts. With the appointment of representatives by party leaders, proportional representation systems can help increase the number of women and minority community representatives to apportioned legislative seats.

**Hypothetical proportional election system for a legislative chamber of 200 seats**

Political Parties	Votes Earned	Result
Left Party	20%	40 seats won
Center Party	60%	120 seats won
Right Party	20%	40 seats won

**Single-member district plurality systems** tend to promote two-party systems. They provide voters with strong constituency service and accountability because there is a single representative per district, and they ensure geographic representation. \*

In single-member district, plurality systems, one candidate with the most votes (not required to earn a majority of more than 50%) in a district wins the sole representative seat.

**Hypothetical single-member district, plurality system for a legislative seat**

Candidates	Votes Earned	Result
Left Party Candidate	20%	Loses
Center Party Candidate	60%	Wins with plurality (and with majority)
Right Party Candidate	20%	Loses

**Hypothetical single-member district, plurality system for a legislative seat**

Candidates	Votes Earned	Result
Left Party Candidate	30%	Loses
Center Party Candidate	40%	Wins with plurality (but no majority)
Right Party Candidate	30%	Loses

Different presidential election systems have different rules for determining election winners; some systems employ **second round or runoff elections** to obtain a majority vote, while others decide elections based on a plurality of most votes cast among candidates in the race. \*

In a second round, runoff election system, a candidate for a sole executive position or legislative positions must win a majority of the vote (more than 50% of the vote.) In a multi-candidate race, the winning candidate must win a majority of the vote either in the first round of balloting or in the second round of balloting that features the top two vote earners in the first round.

- Presidential candidates in Nigeria must win a majority of the vote and secure at least 25 percent of the vote in two-thirds of Nigeria’s states, reflecting the federal characteristic of this regime. \*
- Presidential candidates in Iran and Russia must win an absolute majority of the popular vote in either the first or second round of national voting. If no candidate wins an absolute majority in the first round, the second round is conducted between the top two vote earners in the first round. \*

- **Majoritarian rules** in Iran, Nigeria, and Russia provide the winners with a national mandate. \*

In majoritarian rules elections, the winning candidate must win a majority of the vote (50% + at least 1 vote.)

**Hypothetical second round, runoff election system with majoritarian rules**

Candidates	1 <sup>st</sup> Rd Votes Earned	Result
Left Party Candidate	20%	Loses
Center Party Candidate	60%	Wins with majority
Right Party Candidate	20%	Loses

**Hypothetical second round, runoff election system with majoritarian rules**

Candidates	1 <sup>st</sup> Rd Votes Earned	Result
Left Party Candidate	40%	Runoff in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round
Center Party Candidate	35%	Runoff in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Round
Right Party Candidate	25%	Loses

**Hypothetical second round, runoff election system with majoritarian rules**

Candidates	2 <sup>nd</sup> Rd Votes Earned	Result
Left Party Candidate	40%	Loses
Center Party Candidate	60%	Wins with majority

- Mexico’s president is elected by a plurality of the national popular vote, not an absolute majority. \*

In an executive election plurality system, one candidate wins the election as the sole executive by winning the most votes (not necessarily a majority of at least 50% of the vote.)

**Hypothetical plurality winner system for an executive position**

Candidates	Votes Earned	Result
Left Party Candidate	30%	Loses
Center Party Candidate	40%	Wins with plurality (but no majority)
Right Party Candidate	30%	Loses

Different political systems use electoral regulatory organizations to set various rules about ballot access and competition. \*

- Guardian Council excludes reform-minded candidates or those who do not support Islamic values from the ballot, which limits the number of candidates and reduces electoral competition and representation. \*
- As part of their democratic transition, Mexico and Nigeria have created independent election commissions that attempt to reduce voter fraud and manipulation and enhance electoral competition. \*
  - In Mexico, the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) regulates elections.
  - In Nigeria, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) regulates elections.

Some regimes use an appointment system for membership in legislative bodies to promote a diversity of viewpoints, while other regimes use it to advance the political agenda of governing elites. \*

- Appointments for the United Kingdom’s House of Lords are approved by the monarch with recommendations made by the prime minister and an independent commission. \*

- Half of Iran's Guardian Council members are selected by the Supreme Leader, and half are nominees from the judiciary with Majles approval. \*
- The appointment process for positions in Russia's Federation Council is done by regional governors and the regional legislature. The creation of nine federal districts (with the annexation of Crimea) has reasserted federal power under the Russian president by allowing him to appoint presidential envoys to the districts, and allowing regional legislatures to forgo elections and appoint a governor from a list of candidates approved by the president.\*

Election rule changes affect the representation of different religious, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups.\*

In proportional representation election systems, multiple parties representing a wider variety of viewpoints can get elected to legislative offices as compared with a single-member district system that often results in two major parties winning most legislative elections. In proportional representation election systems, party leaders have more power to appoint women and minority community representatives to apportioned legislative seats.

In single-member district systems, districts can be drawn to guarantee that citizens within different geographic areas gain legislative representation as compared to proportional representation systems that do not ensure geographic representation.

The timing of legislative elections across the six countries can vary among systems based on term limit policies.\*

- In China, National People's Congress (NPC) members serve five-year terms and are indirectly elected through a series of regional legislative assemblies.
- In Iran, Majles members are elected regularly on fixed terms of every four years separate from presidential elections.
- In Mexico, members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected to fixed-terms of three years with a four-term limit. Mexico's Senators are elected to fixed-terms of six years and have a two-term limit of six years each. Term limits for both of these offices were increased from a strict one-term limit in 2015.
- In Nigeria, members of the House of Representatives and the Senate are elected regularly on fixed terms of every four years separate from presidential elections.
- In Russia, members of the Duma are elected regularly on fixed terms of every five years separate from presidential elections. Prior to 2008, the term length for members of the Duma was four years.
- In the United Kingdom, Commons passed a law in 2011 that created a fixed-term election system in which Commons elections would take place every five years on a fixed date. But the legislation allowed the prime minister to ask for snap elections to force all members to campaign for re-election within 30 days with a supermajority of support. This legislative approval of a snap election happened in 2017, just two years after the 2015 fixed-term Commons election. A supermajority of Commons also voted to hold a snap election in 2019 in which Boris Johnson's Conservative Party won an outright majority of Commons seats.

\*Sourced from the AP Comparative Government and Politics course description (2019.)

**PAU**— The power, influence, and strength of political parties and the degree of competition between parties reflect the values of the regime or type of government.\*

### 4.3 Describe characteristics of political party systems and party membership.\*

Party systems and membership differ among course countries, ranging from **dominant party systems** to **multiparty systems**.\*

- Elections in dominant party systems, like in Russia after 2000 and in Mexico prior to 2000, allow multiple parties to run in elections, but one major party inevitably wins governing power.
- Elections in multi-party system feature more than two parties that can compete for governing power.

China has rules that allow only one party, the Communist Party of China, to control governing power to maintain the values of centralism and order, while allowing eight other parties to exist to broaden discussion and consultation. \*

- In one party systems, like China's, only one party is allowed to control governing party even if other parties exist.

Rules ensuring one-party dominance in Russia include increasing party registration requirements, allowing only legally registered parties to run for office, using selective court decisions to disqualify candidates, limiting the ability of political opposition to present their viewpoints in the media, increasing threshold rules to limit party access to the ballot, and eliminating gubernatorial elections. \*

Rules that facilitate Mexico's transition away from one-party dominance include eliminating *el dedazo*, privatizing state-owned corporations to decrease **patronage**, decentralizing and reducing one-party power at the subnational level, and establishing and strengthening the National Electoral Institute (IFE). \*

- *El dedazo* translates as "the point" and was a metaphor used in Mexico to describe the nomination process of a new PRI candidate (who would become the expected presidential winner during PRI dominance until 2000) by the outgoing PRI president. As PRI presidents stopped personally choosing the next PRI presidential nominee, other parties, like PAN and MORENA, had more success in competing to win presidential elections. This helped Mexico transition from dominant party system to a competitive multiparty system.
- Patronage is also known as patron-client relationship or clientelism. Patronage allows government officials to distribute government jobs and services in return for voter loyalty. Patronage institutionalizes a quid pro quo ("this for that") relationship between elected officials and voters is often viewed as examples of corruption by those not benefitting from the patronage relationship. As PRI's influence in distributing patronage to loyal voters was reduced, nominee, other parties, like PAN and MORENA, had more success in competing to win elections. This helped Mexico transition from dominant party system to a competitive multiparty system.

The degree of competition within multiparty systems can influence representation and formal political participation by citizens.\*

- Nigeria's multiparty system includes 30 registered political parties, with two strong parties, the People's Democratic Party (PDP) and the All Progressives Congress of Nigeria (APC), and a third party having a degree of electoral success. \*
- In 2015, Muhammadu Buhari of the All Progressives Congress of Nigeria (APC) became the first president elected who was not from the People's Democratic Party (PDP). The APC also won majorities in Nigeria's Congress in 2015 and 2019 after dominant party control by the PDP.
- The United Kingdom's party system features competition primarily between two major parties, the Conservative and Labour parties, which control the legislature and executive (with first-past-the-post election rules favoring the major parties). But minor parties with regional representation are also able to win some legislative representation. \*

- In the 2019 election for seats in the House of Commons, the Scottish Nationalist Party won 48 seats and is the most electorally successful regional party in Commons elections.

**Catch-all political parties** can earn support from groups with different characteristics, attracting popular support with ideologically diverse platforms. \*

- Catch-all political parties, like Russia's United Russia, are often the dominant party in a dominant party system that earns wide support from different and tends to support popular, pragmatic policies rather than ideological policies that face significant opposition.

Some legislatures, such as the United Kingdom's House of Commons, are highly organized by political parties, with voting based on strict party discipline that influences policy-making.\*

- In the United Kingdom, free votes on approving the 2013 legalization of same-sex marriage and on Brexit alternative policies in 2019 represented rare votes in which party members were allowed to vote against the preferences of party leadership without penalties by the party.

\*Sourced from the AP Comparative Government and Politics course description (2019.)

**PAU**— The power, influence, and strength of political parties and the degree of competition between parties reflect the values of the regime or type of government.\*

#### 4.4 Explain how political party systems and memberships link citizen participation to policy-making.\*

Party systems vary across the course countries in terms of rules governing elections, party structure, and laws regulating political parties, as represented by—

- In China, one party (Communist Party of China) has controlled the government (and military) since 1949, while minor parties have limited power to fill minor political offices. \*
- Iran lacks formal political party structures; parties operate as loosely formed political alliances with questionable linkage to constituents. \*
- In Mexico, the major parties in this multiparty system are the National Action Party (PAN), the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), and the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI.) PRI had been the dominant party prior to democratization of elections; parties are allowed to form coalitions to nominate candidates for any particular election.\*
  - MORENA (National Regeneration Movement) was formed as an official political party in 2014 by Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador as a political alliance of PRD and other parties on the ideological left. In 2018, Lopez Obrador won the presidential election as a MORENA candidate, and MORENA party candidates won a majority of seats in both chambers of the national legislature.
- In Nigeria, multiple parties with ethnic quotas affect representation in the country’s federal legislature. \*
- In Russia, one party has been dominating recent elections; diminished representation of smaller parties occurs because of changing threshold rules; the elimination and then reinstatement of single member districts has affected regional parties and the representation of independent candidates. \*
  - United Russia is Russia’s dominant party. It was formed in 2001 a year after Vladimir Putin was first elected as president. United Russia was able to consolidate its support from voters in 2003 when the Duma’s legislative threshold rule was raised from 5% to 7% eliminating representation by smaller and regional political parties that could not win at least 7% of voter support to win seats in the Duma. The Duma’s election system also moved entirely to a proportional system eliminating independent representatives elected in the previous partially single-member district system. By 2016, the threshold rule dropped back to 5% and the previous mixed election system of proportional and single-member district returned for Duma seats.
  - Putin is the unofficial leader of United Russia that consistently supports his reelection and his policy preferences in the Duma. United Russia is considered to be a catch-all party that does not follow a set political ideology.
- In the United Kingdom, two large parties (Labour and Conservative) dominate the House of Commons. \*
- In the United Kingdom, single member district plurality elections diminish minor party representation. \*
  - The diminishing of minor party representation in the UK’s single-member district system can best be seen in the national vote results of the Liberal Democrat Party that are historically larger than the percent of seats that the Liberal Democrats win in Commons elections.

**Liberal Democrat Election Results 1997-2019**

YEAR	NATIONAL VOTE	COMMON SEATS
1997	16.8%	7%
2001	18.3%	8%
2005	22%	9.5%
2010	23%	8.8%

2015	7.9%	1.2%
2017	7.4%	1.8%
2019	11.6%	1.7%

- In the United Kingdom, single member districts (SMDs) allow regional parties to win legislative seats. \*
  - In the 2019 election for seats in the House of Commons, the Scottish Nationalist Party won 48 seats with 3.9% of the national vote as the most electorally successful regional party in Commons elections.

Party systems across the course countries vary in how they affect and are affected by citizen participation.\*

\*Sourced from the AP Comparative Government and Politics course description (2019.)

**IEF-** Strong and varied citizen organizations and movements foster and are reinforced by democratization.\*

#### 4.5 Explain how social movements and interest groups affect social and political change.\*

**Social movements** involve large groups of people pushing collectively for significant political or social change. \*

**Interest groups** are explicitly organized to represent and advocate for a specific interest or policy issue, while social movements represent multiple groups and individuals advocating for broad social change. \*

Social movements across course countries have put pressure on the state to promote indigenous civil rights, redistribute revenues from key exports such as oil, conduct fair and transparent elections, and ensure fair treatment of citizens of different sexual orientations, including—\*

- The Green Movement in Iran that protested corruption in the 2009 election. \*
- Zapatistas or Chiapas uprising in Mexico in response to socioeconomic inequality and the negative impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). \*
- Movements in Nigeria (often militant), including the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) and the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), which have emerged to advocate for the rights of an ethnic minority or protest against unjust methods of extraction and distribution of oil in the Niger Delta region. \*
- The Boko Haram movement attempting to establish an Islamic State in northern Nigeria. \*
- Domestic protests over Russian state Duma’s passage of legislation against same-sex couples. \*

**Grassroots social movements** exert their power up from the local level to the regional, national, or international level. \*

With limited organizational hierarchies, such movements are difficult for state-run military or law enforcement to suppress, but some social movements also have difficulty in attracting and mobilizing support among fellow citizens or negotiating with governmental representatives.\*

\*Sourced from the AP Comparative Government and Politics course description (2019.)

**IEF-** Strong and varied citizen organizations and movements foster and are reinforced by democratization.\*

#### 4.6 Describe pluralist and corporatist interest group systems.\*

Pluralism and corporatism are systems of interest group representation. Pluralist systems promote competition among autonomous groups not linked to the state, whereas in a corporatist system the government controls access to policymaking by relying on state-sanctioned groups or **single peak associations (SPAs)** to represent labor, business, and agricultural sectors. The state retains more control over citizen input in a corporatist system than it does in a pluralist system. \*

Interest group systems can change over time, as represented by Mexico’s moving from a corporatist system toward a pluralist system.\*

\*Sourced from the AP Comparative Government and Politics course description (2019.)

# AP CompGoPo: Glossary

## Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations

**Proportional representation** - election system in which the party appoints legislative members proportional to the election results. This system promotes multiples parties being represented in the legislative branch and is sometimes called party list elections and often features multimember districts. With the appointment of representatives by party leaders, proportional representation systems can help increase the number of women and minority community representatives.\*

**Gender quotas** – requirements that a certain percentage of candidates or representatives placed in seats in proportional representation systems be women in an effort to promote the ideal of gender equity

**Single-member district, plurality system** - election system in which one candidate with the most votes (not necessarily a majority of 50% + at least 1 vote) in a district wins the sole representative seat. Tends to promote two-party systems. These provide voters with strong constituency service and accountability because there is a single representative per district. This type of system ensures geographic representation.\*

**Executive election plurality system** - election system in which one candidate wins the election as the sole executive by winning the most votes (not necessarily a majority of 50% + at least 1 vote.)

**Second round, runoff election system** - election system in which a candidate for a sole executive position or legislative positions must win a majority of the vote (50% + at least 1 vote.) In a multi-candidate race, the winning candidate must win a majority of the vote either in the first round of balloting or in the second round of balloting that features the top two vote earners in the first round.

**Majoritarian rules** – winning candidate must win a majority of the vote (50% + at least 1 vote.)

**Multi-party system** – when elections feature more than two parties competing for governing power.

**Two-party system** – when elections feature two major parties competing for governing power.

**Dominant party system** – when elections allow multiple parties to run in elections, but one major party inevitably wins governing power.

**One party system** – when only one party is allowed to control governing party even if other parties exist.

**Catch-all political parties** – often the dominant party in a dominant party system that earns support from groups with different characteristics, attracting popular support with ideologically diverse platforms\*

**El dedazo**- translates as “the point;” metaphor from Mexico describing the nomination process of a new PRI candidate (who would become the expected presidential winner during PRI dominance until 2000) by the outgoing PRI president

**Patronage**- also known as patron-client relationship or clientelism; this allowed government officials to distribute government jobs and services in return for voter loyalty; institutionalizes a quid pro quo (“this for that”) relationship between elected officials and voters is often viewed as examples of corruption by those not benefitting from the patronage relationship

**Social movements** - involve large groups of people pushing collectively for significant political or social change such as indigenous civil rights, redistribute revenues to different classes, conduct fair and transparent elections, and ensure fair treatment of citizens of different sexual orientations.\*

**Interest groups** – groups organized to represent and advocate for a specific interest or policy issue.

**Grassroots social movements** - exert their power up from the local level to the regional, national, or international level\*

**Single peak associations (SPAs)** – a type of interest group that commonly represents professional or commercial groups and helps establish standards for that profession or industry.

\*Sourced from the AP Comparative Government and Politics course description (2019.)

# CheckUP: Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations

## 4.1 Describe electoral systems and election rules among course countries

1. Members of which country's unicameral national legislature are selected with indirect local and regional elections?

- A. China
- B. Iran
- C. Mexico
- D. Russia

2. Members of which country's unicameral national legislature are elected in a combination of single-member district and multi-member district elections?

- A. China
- B. Iran
- C. Mexico
- D. Russia

3. Candidates for which country's national legislature are vetted by the Guardian Council?

- A. China
- B. Iran
- C. Mexico
- D. Russia

4. Which country's bicameral national legislature is known as the Congress of the Union?

- A. China
- B. Iran
- C. Mexico
- D. Russia

5. Which country has a legislative chamber in its bicameral national legislature known as the state Duma?

- A. China
- B. Iran
- C. Mexico
- D. Russia

6. Which country has a legislative chamber in its bicameral national legislature in which members are directly elected in single-member districts with representatives from each of the country's states?

- A. Mexico
- B. Nigeria
- C. Russia
- D. United Kingdom

7. Which country has a legislative chamber known as the Commons in which members are directly elected in single-member districts?

- A. Mexico
- B. Nigeria

- C. Russia
- D. United Kingdom

8. Which country has a legislative chamber in its bicameral national legislature in which three members are directly elected from each of the country's 36 states?

- A. Mexico
- B. Nigeria
- C. Russia
- D. United Kingdom

9. Which country has a legislative body with guaranteed representation for certain religious minority groups?

- A. China
- B. Iran
- C. Mexico
- D. Russia

10. Which country requires parties to have gender quotas to increase female representation in its legislature?

- A. the United Kingdom
- B. Iran
- C. Mexico
- D. Russia

4.2(a) Explain how election rules serve different regime objectives regarding ballot access, election wins, and constituency accountability

1. Compared to a single-member district election system, a proportional representation election system typically results in which of these?

- A. Typically results in the creation and permanence of a dominant party system in a national legislature.
- B. An increase in the number of political parties represented in a national legislature.
- C. Typically results in the creation of a one-party system in the executive and national legislature.
- D. An increase in executive power over the national legislature.

2. Compared to a single-member district election system, a proportional representation election system can result in which of these?

- A. More representation for local communities.
- B. A decrease in the election of minority and women candidates.
- C. An increase in the election of minority and female candidates.
- D. Less dependence on the power of party leaders.

Answer questions 3-5 based on the following data—

**Hypothetical proportional election system for a legislative chamber of 100 seats**

Political Parties	Votes Earned	Result
Left Party	15%	
Center Party	60%	
Right Party	15%	
Monarchist Party	10%	

3. Which of the following parties won a majority of the vote in the above election?

- A. Left Party
- B. Center Party
- C. Right Party
- D. Monarchist Party

4. Which of the following would result from the above election?

- A. The Center Party would win all of the seats in the chamber.
- B. The Center Party would win 60 seats in the chamber.
- C. The Left, Right and Monarchist parties would control a majority of seats in the chamber.
- D. The Monarchist Party would earn no seats in the chamber.

5. Which of the following would most likely result from the above election system?

- A. A two-party system
- B. A multi-party system
- C. A one-party system
- D. A system that eliminates political parties

Answer questions 6-8 based on the following data—

**Hypothetical single-member district, plurality system for a legislative seat**

Candidates	Votes Earned	Result
Left Party Candidate	40%	
Center Party Candidate	10%	
Right Party Candidate	45%	
Monarchist Party Candidate	5%	

6. Which of the following best describes what the Center Party Candidate won?

- A. Majority of the vote
- B. The second most votes
- C. Plurality of the vote
- D. Majority and plurality of the vote

7. Which of the following would result from the above election?

- A. The Left Party Candidate would win the legislative seat.
- B. The Center Party Candidate would win the legislative seat.
- C. The Right Party Candidate would win the legislative seat.
- D. The Monarchist Party Candidate would win the legislative seat.

8. Which of the following would most likely result from the above election system?

- A. A two-party system
- B. A multi-party system
- C. A one-party system
- D. A system that eliminates political parties

9. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of results from a single-member district election system?

A.	Tends to provide voters with strong constituency service	An increase in the number of political parties represented in a national legislature
B.	An increase in the election of female candidates	Tends to promote a two-party system
C.	Ensures geographic representation	Tends to provide voters with strong constituency service
D.	Tends to promote a two-party system	An increase in the election of female candidates

10. In which type of election is a winning candidate guaranteed to win with a majority of the popular vote?

- A. A single-member district election
- B. A proportional representation election
- C. A national, direct popular election
- D. A second-round, runoff election

4.2(b) Explain how election rules serve different regime objectives regarding ballot access, election wins, and constituency accountability

1. What role does Iran's Guardian Council play in elections?

- A. Determines eligibility for candidates to be names on election ballots.
- B. An independent election commissions that attempts to reduce voter fraud.
- C. An independent election commissions that attempts to enhance electoral competition.
- D. Promotes the campaign efforts of more moderate and oppositional candidates.

2. Which AP Comparative countries feature independent regulatory commissions to oversee elections?

- A. Nigeria and Mexico
- B. Iran and Russia
- C. United Kingdom and Russia
- D. Mexico and China

3. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of why different types of regimes use appointments to legislative bodies?

	Authoritarian regimes	Democratic regimes
A.	Promote a diversity of viewpoints	Advance the political agenda of governing elites
B.	Develop new policy ideas	Advance the political agenda of governing elites
C.	Advance the political agenda of governing elites	Promote a diversity of viewpoints
D.	Promote a diversity of viewpoints	Develop new policy ideas

4. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of the appointment system used for a legislative body in Iran?

A.	House of Lords	Approved by the monarch with recommendations made by the prime minister and an independent commission
B.	Guardian Council	All are selected directly or indirectly by the Supreme Leader
C.	Federation Council	Appointment by regional governors and legislatures
D.	Majles	All are selected directly or indirectly by the Supreme Leader

5. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of the appointment system used for a legislative body in the United Kingdom?

A.	House of Lords	Approved by the monarch with recommendations made by the prime minister and an independent commission
B.	Guardian Council	All are selected directly or indirectly by the Supreme Leader
C.	Federation Council	Appointment by regional governors and legislatures
D.	House of Commons	Approved by the monarch with recommendations made by the prime minister and an independent commission

6. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of the appointment system used for a legislative body in Russia?

A.	House of Lords	Approved by the monarch with recommendations made by the prime minister and an independent commission
B.	Guardian Council	All are selected directly or indirectly by the Supreme Leader
C.	Federation Council	Appointment by regional governors and legislatures
D.	Duma	Appointment by regional governors and legislatures

7. Which of the following best characterizes the impact of Russia's process of appointing members to legislative bodies?

- A. Increased regional governmental powers to develop new policy ideas apart from the central government.
- B. Emphasized devolution of powers to regional governments.
- C. Eliminated all elections for membership in Russia's national legislature.
- D. Enhanced the central government's power over regional governments and representation.

8. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of synonyms for different election systems?

	Single-member district system	Proportional representation system
A.	Winner takes all	Party list
B.	Party list	First past the post
C.	First past the post	Winner takes all
D.	Rank choice voting	Multi-party representation

9. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of synonyms for different election systems?

	Single-member district system	Proportional representation system
A.	Rank choice voting	Party list
B.	Party list	First past the post
C.	Rank choice voting	Winner takes all
D.	First past the post	Multi-party representation

10. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of how different election system can impact representation?

	Single-member district system	Proportional representation system
A.	Party leaders have more power to appoint women and minority community representatives	Guaranteed representation for citizens in a certain geographic area
B.	Party leaders have more power to appoint women and minority community representatives	Two major parties win most legislative elections
C.	Guaranteed representation for citizens in a certain geographic area	Party leaders have more power to appoint women and minority community representatives
D.	Multiple parties representing a wider variety of viewpoints more likely to get elected	Guaranteed representation for citizens in a certain geographic area

### 4.3 Describe characteristics of political party systems and party membership

1. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of characteristics about dominant party systems?

A.	Russia since 2000	Only one party is allowed to control governmental power
B.	Mexico prior to 2000	One major party consistently wins governing power in elections that are meant to appear as competitive
C.	Nigeria since 2015	One major party consistently wins governing power in elections that are meant to appear as competitive
D.	China since 1949	Only one party is allowed to control governmental power

2. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of characteristics about one party systems?

A.	Russia since 2000	Only one party is allowed to control governmental power
B.	Mexico prior to 2000	One major party consistently wins governing power in elections that are meant to appear as competitive
C.	Nigeria since 2015	One major party consistently wins governing power in elections that are meant to appear as competitive
D.	China since 1949	Only one party is allowed to control governmental power

3. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of explanations about how Russia developed a dominant party system?

A.	Increasing party registration requirements	Limiting the ability of political opposition to present their viewpoints in the media
B.	Allowing only legally registered parties to run for office	Cancelling all presidential and legislative elections
C.	Governmental mandates forbidding other parties from running in elections	Using selective court decisions to disqualify candidates
D.	Increasing threshold rules to limit party access to the ballot	Governmental mandates forbidding other parties from running in elections

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A.	Cancelling all presidential and legislative elections	Limiting the ability of political opposition to present their viewpoints in the media
B.	Increasing threshold rules to limit party access to the ballot	Using selective court decisions to disqualify candidates
C.	Governmental mandates forbidding other parties from running in elections	Increasing party registration requirements
D.	Allowing only legally registered parties to run for office	Governmental mandates forbidding other parties from running in elections

7. Which of the following is a metaphor for Mexico's PRI presidents appointing their successors under their dominant party system until 2000?

- A. MORENA
- B. El dedazo
- C. suffrage
- D. cabinet

8. Which parties in Mexico have been elected into the presidency to make Mexico a competitive multiparty system?

- A. PRI, PAN, MORENA
- B. PRI, MORENA, Conservatives
- C. PRI, Labour, United

D. PRI, PDP, APC

9. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of explanations about how Mexico developed a competitive multiparty system?

A.	Cancelling all presidential and legislative elections	Eliminating el dedazo
B.	Decentralizing and reducing one-party power at the subnational level	Using selective court decisions to disqualify candidates
C.	Establishing and strengthening the National Electoral Institute (IFE)	Privatizing state-owned corporations to decrease patronage
D.	Eliminating el dedazo	Governmental mandates forbidding other parties from running in elections

10. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of synonyms for patronage?

A.	Patron-client relationship	El dedazo
B.	Clientelism	Patron-client relationship
C.	Quid pro quo	Privatization
D.	Efficacy	This for that

#### 4.4 Explain how political party systems and memberships link citizen participation to policy-making

1. Which of the following is a reason that China is considered to be a one-party system even with the existence of other political parties?

- A. The other parties exist only on paper. No individuals belong to these parties.
- B. Only the Communist Party is legally allowed to control governmental power in China.
- C. The other parties frequently control parts of governmental operations but not as entirely as the Communist Party.
- D. The other parties are underground parties that operate despite governmental mandates against their existence.

2. Which of the following best describes political parties in Iran?

- A. Organized strictly along Shi'a and Sunni religious boundaries
- B. Factions of political alliances
- C. Organized strictly along Muslim and non-Muslim religious boundaries
- D. Cohesive groups that trace their organization back to Iran's 1979 revolution

3. Which parties in Mexico have been elected into the presidency to make Mexico a competitive multiparty system?

- A. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the National Action Party (PAN) and MORENA
- B. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), MORENA and Conservatives
- C. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Labour, United
- D. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), People's Democratic Party (PDP) and the All Progressives Congress (APC)

4. Which of these is an example of a coalition of political parties in Mexico that won the presidential election of 2018?

- A. MORENA
- B. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)
- C. National Action Party (PAN)
- D. Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD)

5. Which of these was the dominant political party in Mexico from 1917-2000?

- A. MORENA
- B. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)
- C. National Action Party (PAN)
- D. Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD)

6. Which of the following is a regulation Nigeria's political parties must follow?

- A. Parties nominate candidates through primary elections
- B. Only two parties are allowed
- C. Ethnic quotas
- D. Gender quotas

7. Which of these is an example of a catch all party?

- A. Plaid Cymru
- B. Scottish Nationalist Party
- C. United Russia
- D. Labour Party

8. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of reasons Russia's smaller independent and regional parties collapsed?

A.	Only one party is allowed to run in elections	Changing threshold rules to secure legislative seats
B.	Changing threshold rules to secure legislative seats	Elimination and then reinstatement of single member districts in Duma elections
C.	Elimination and then reinstatement of single member districts in Duma elections	Only one party is allowed to run in elections
D.	Other parties are underground parties that operate despite governmental mandates against their existence	The other parties exist only on paper. No individuals belong to these parties.

9. Which parties in the United Kingdom have been elected into the majority control of the House of Commons?

- A. Conservative Party and Labour Party
- B. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and MORENA
- C. National Action Party (PAN) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP)
- D. People's Democratic Party (PDP) and the All Progressives Congress (APC)

10. What is the election system rule that is the largest obstacle preventing alternative parties from winning more seats in the House of Commons?

- A. 5% threshold rule
- B. Single-member district rule
- C. 7% threshold rule
- D. Proportional representation rule

4.5 Explain how social movements and interest groups affect social and political change

4.6 Describe pluralist and corporatist interest group systems

1. Which of the following is the definition of social movement?

- A. Organized to represent and advocate for a specific interest or policy issue.
- B. Large groups of people pushing collectively for significant political or social change.
- C. Set of values and beliefs about the goals of government, public policy, or politics.
- D. Civil society groups that provide services governments can also provide.

2. Which of the following is the definition of social movement?

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- C. Set of values and beliefs about the goals of government, public policy, or politics.
- D. Civil society groups that provide services governments can also provide.

3. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of efforts by social movements pressuring governments in AP Comparative countries?

A.	Demands for higher gasoline prices	Demands for increased college fees for the less affluent
B.	Ensure fair treatment of citizens of different sexual orientations	Promote policies for better healthcare treatment for elites
C.	Promote indigenous civil rights	Redistribute revenues from key exports such as oil
D.	Demands for higher gasoline prices	Conduct fair and transparent elections

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D.	Ensure fair treatment of citizens of different sexual orientations	Conduct fair and transparent elections

5. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of country with important social movements in that AP Comparative country?

A.	Iran	MEND and MOSOP groups that advocated for the rights of ethnic minorities and protested against environmental injustices related to the oil industry
B.	Mexico	Green Movement protests against 2009 election corruption that kept the incumbent president in office
C.	Nigeria	Zapatista uprising in Chiapas protesting against socioeconomic inequality and the negative impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
D.	Russia	Domestic protests about national legislature's passage of laws against same-sex couples

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9. Which of the following is the definition of grassroots social movement?

- A. Exert their power up from the local level to the regional, national, or international level.
- B. Large groups of people pushing collectively for significant political or social change.
- C. Set of values and beliefs about the goals of government, public policy, or politics.
- D. Civil society groups that provide services governments can also provide.

10. Which of the following is an accurate pairing of obstacles and advantages of social movements attempting to pressure governments to change policies?

	Obstacles	Advantages
A.	Authoritarian government rarely use technology to monitor oppositional social movements	Social media technology eases organizational efforts
B.	Disorganized groups are difficult for state-run military or law enforcement to suppress	Maintaining and mobilizing support to negotiate with governmental representatives
C.	Social media technology eases organizational efforts	Authoritarian government rarely use technology to monitor oppositional social movements
D.	Maintaining and mobilizing support to negotiate with governmental representatives	Disorganized groups are difficult for state-run military or law enforcement to suppress

# AP CompGov – DC Trip 4.1

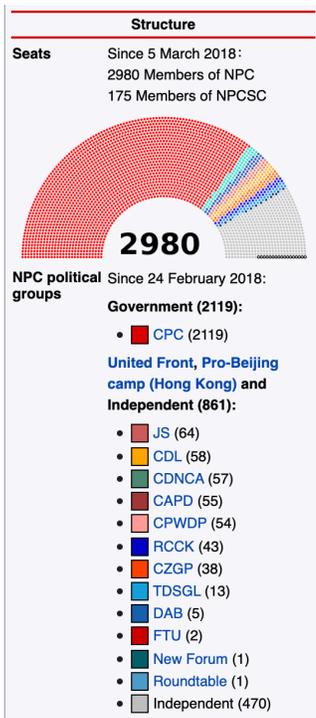
## Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations

### QUESTION?

### Key Topics

TKO

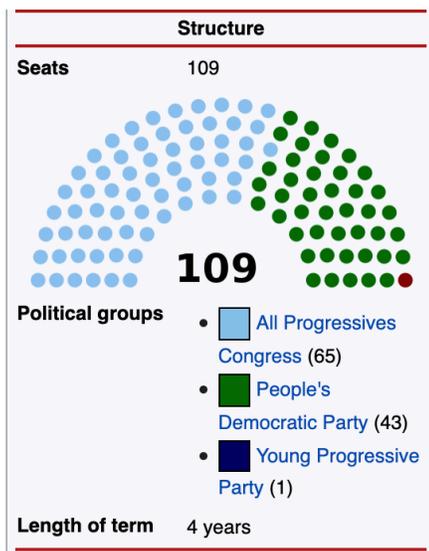
4.1 Describe electoral systems and election rules among course countries



1. Identify the country and corresponding legislative body that is depicted to the left:

2. Describe the selection method for this legislative body:

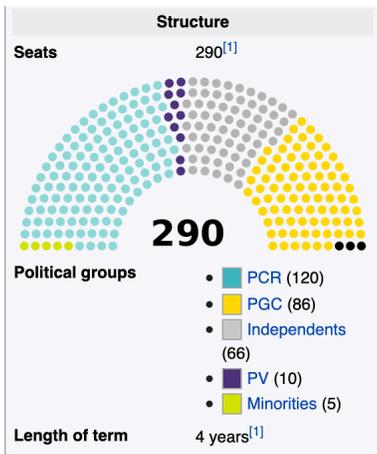
3. Explain how the party system is reflected in the makeup of this legislative body:



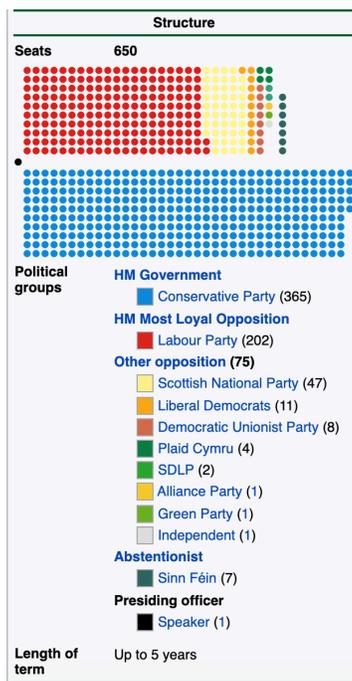
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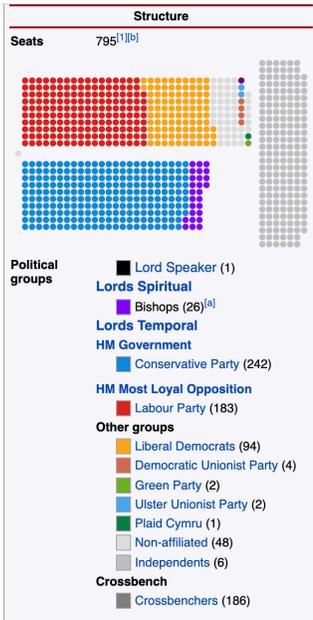
1. Identify the country and corresponding legislative body that is depicted to the left:
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3. Explain how the party system is reflected in the makeup of this legislative body:



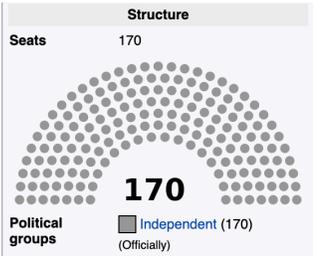
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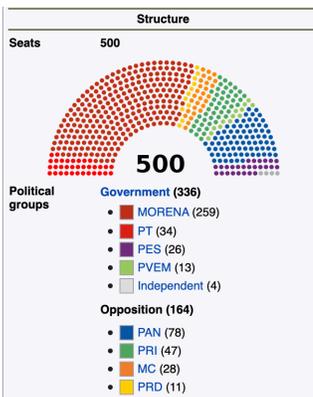
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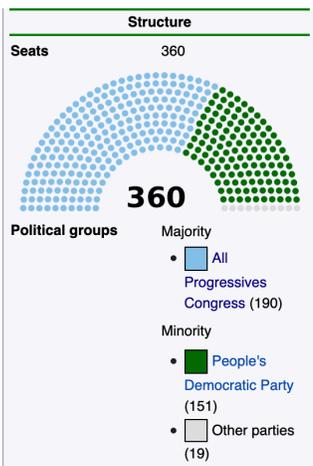
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### AP CompGov – DC Trip 4.2(a)

#### Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations

**QUESTION?**

### Key Topics

TKO

4.2 Explain how election rules serve different regime objectives regarding ballot access, election wins, and constituency accountability



1. Explain the cartoon’s perspective about Proportional representation v. First-past-the-post (single-member district) election systems:

— Describe a counter argument to the message in the above cartoon. Explain how the cartoonist would respond to this opposing perspective .

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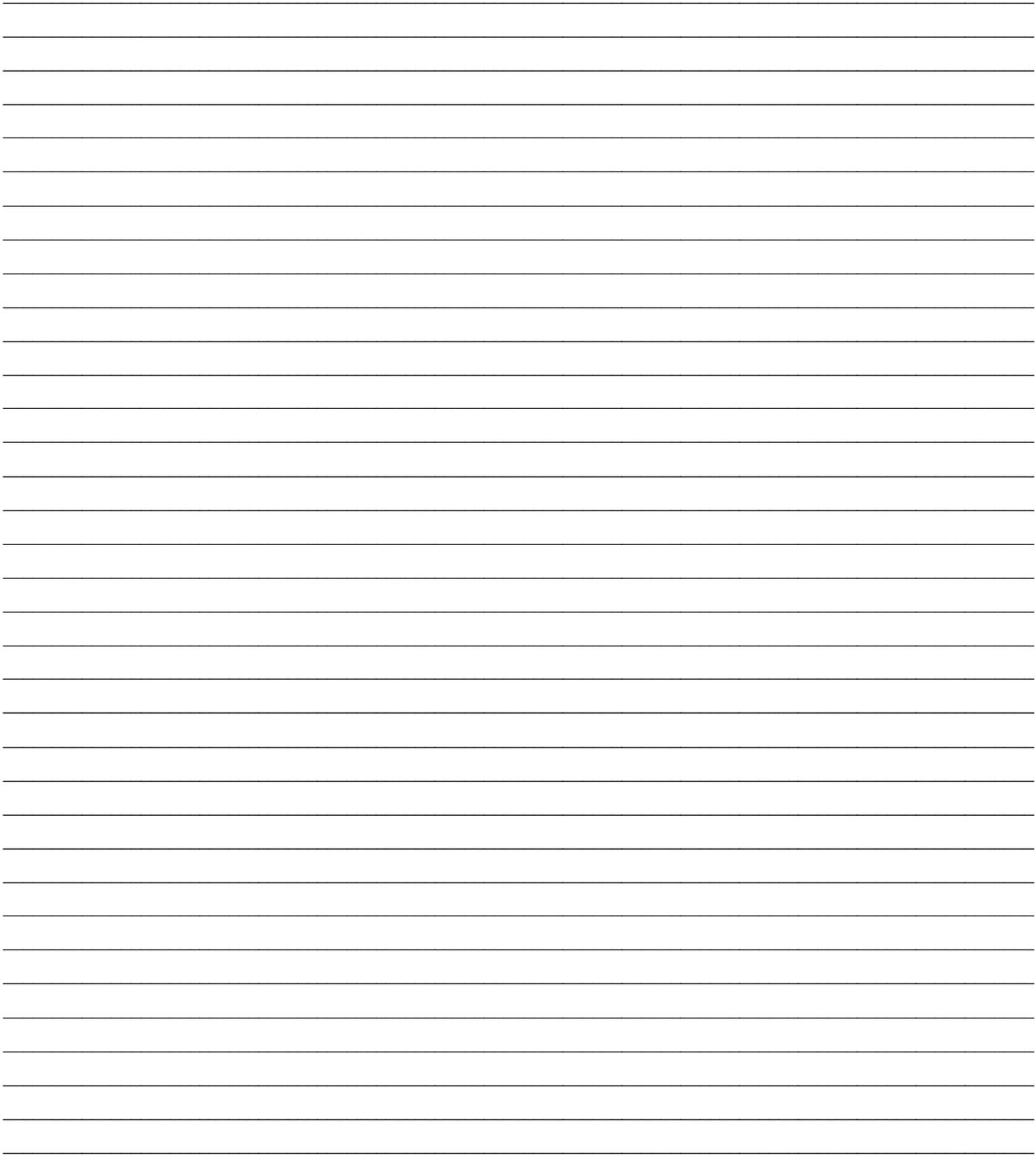
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**AP CompGov – DC Trip 4.2 (b)**  
Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations

**QUESTION?**

**Key Topics**  
TKO

4.2 Explain how election rules serve different regime objectives regarding ballot access, election wins, and constituency accountability



1. Identify the Iranian governmental depicted in this cartoon:

2. Describe the message of this cartoon:

4. Explain how this cartoonist would classify Iran’s governmental regime on the scale of authoritarianism:

Complete the following FRQ #3 on the back:

**Compare how different political systems in two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries use electoral regulatory organizations to set various rules about ballot access and competition. In your response, you should do the following.**

- (A) Define electoral competition.
- (B) Explain how electoral regulatory organizations can influence electoral competition in two different AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries.
- (C) Explain why each of these two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries allow the electoral regulatory organizations to influence electoral competition as you described in (B.)



## AP CompGov – DC Trip 4.3

### Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations

**QUESTION?**

### Key Topics

TKO

4.3 Describe characteristics of political party systems and party membership



1. Explain how this cartoon depicts United Russia as a Catch-all party:

2. Describe party make up of a legislative chamber for each of the following:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Legislative chamber</u>	<u>Party make up</u>
<u>China</u>		
<u>Iran</u>		
<u>Mexico</u>		
<u>Nigeria</u>		
<u>Russia</u>		
<u>United Kingdom</u>		

### AP CompGov – DC Trip 4.4

#### Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations

QUESTION?

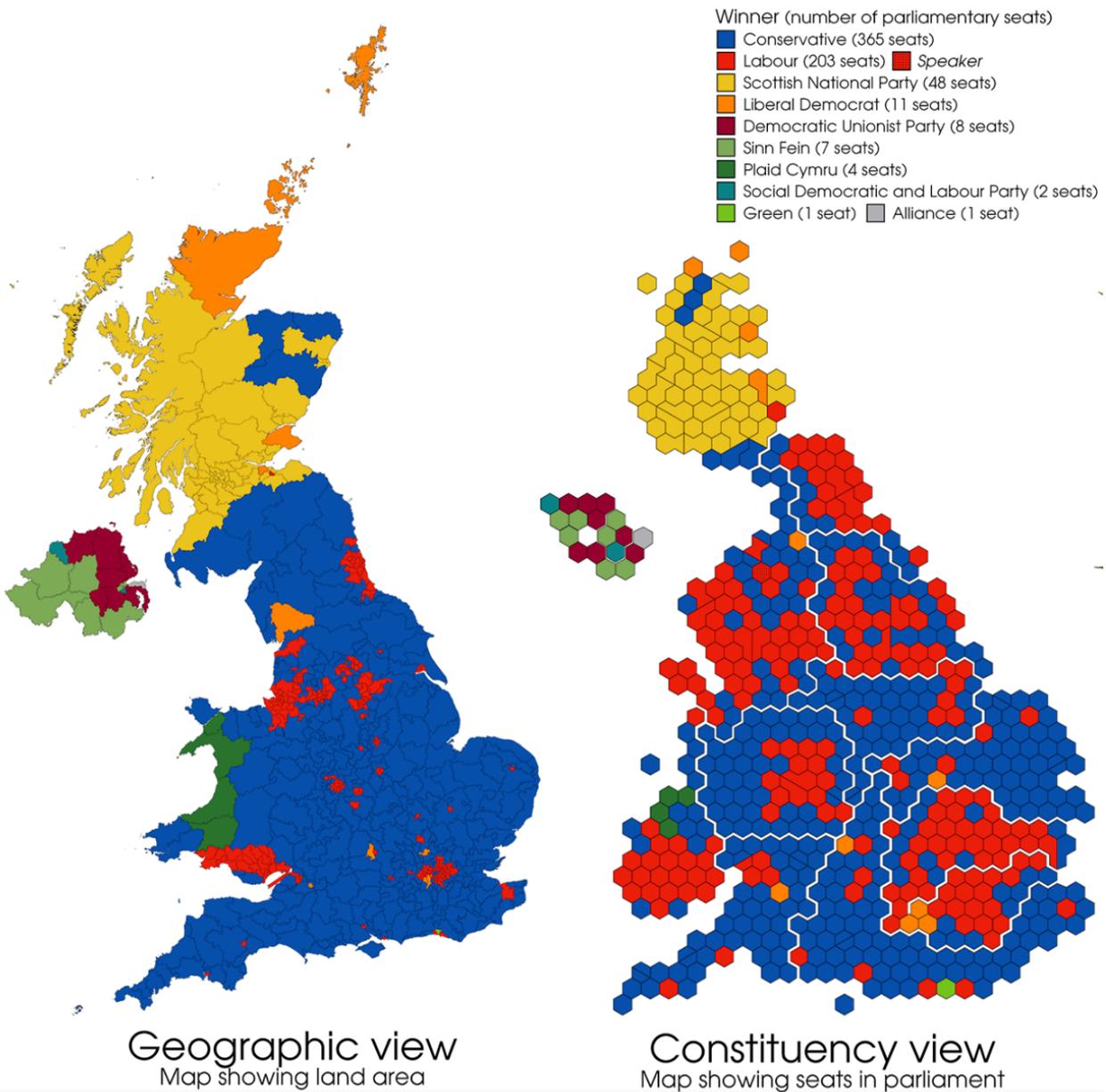
#### Key Topics

TKO

4.4 Explain how political party systems and memberships link citizen participation to policy-making

### UK's House of Commons General Election 2019

<https://worldmapper.org/maps/gbr-politics-election-2019/>



• Use the above infographic to answer the FRQ on the back:



# AP CompGov – DC Trip 4.5+4.6

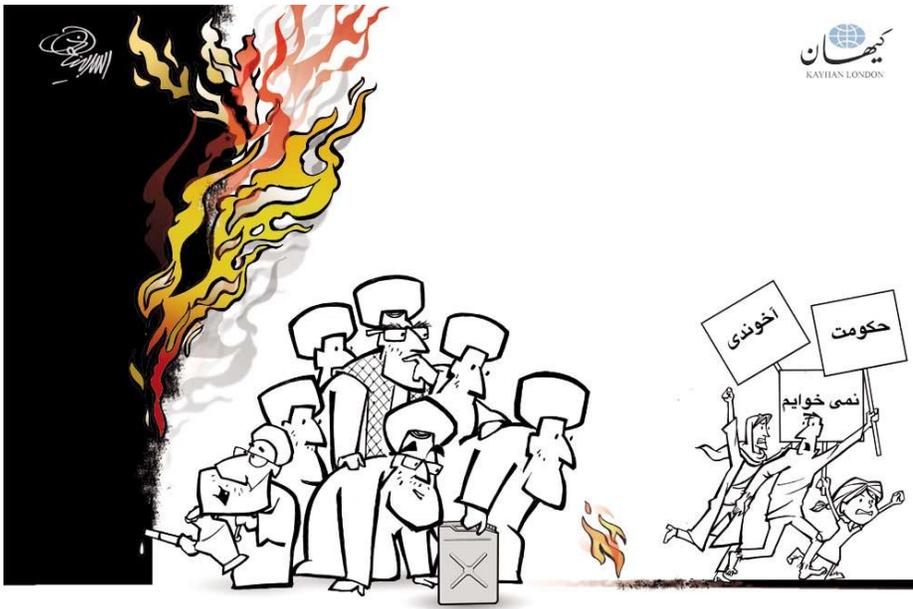
Unit 4: Party and Electoral Systems and Citizen Organizations

QUESTION?

## Key Topics

TKO

- 4.5 Explain how social movements and interest groups affect social and political change
- 4.6 Describe pluralist and corporatist interest group systems



1. Describe what the cartoonist's message is about the 2019 protests in Iran:

2. Research the 2009 Green Movement protests in Iran and contrast the cause and government response between the 2009 and 2019 protests:



3. Describe the demands of these 2010 protestors in the UK:

4. Contrast the UK government's response to these protests with Iran's response to the 2009 or 2019 protests there:

4. Research 4 other recent protest movements in AP Comparative countries :

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date / Core issue + demand</u>	<u>Governmental response</u>